MONTEREY, HIGHLAND COUNTY, VA., MARCH 10, 1893.

NO. 15.

THE NEWS.

Dr. W. Day, of Highland, Ill., died at Weehawken from the effects of an overdose of antipyrine. -R. M. Bishop, ex-governor of Ohio, died at Jacksonville, Fla. - Calvin Hancock, who has been on trial at Smith port, Pa., for the murder of Frank Wagner, December 10, was found guilty by the jury of manslaughter. - Alexander Hetherington shot Miss Emma Klaus, of Bridgeport Ct., who had refused to marry him, and then killed himself. — The Olympic Theater a Anderson, Ind., was burned. Los \$10,-100. Theater was used as the armory of the Columbia Rifles, which loses all its gun and all other paraphernalia. The fire was saused by a gas jet igniting the scenery on the stage. — The Kickspoo Indians are reported to have gone on the warpath and to have massacred some Mexicans, -A fire which occurred at Constable Hook, N. J., lestroyed seven buildings and rendered fifty 'amilies homeless. The fire originated in one of a row of frame buildings used for stores and tenements, the occupants being mostly Hungarians -- General Superintendent Law of the Fort Wayne Road, was indicted by he (hicago grand jury for murder .- The rafe in the Western Maryland Railroad office at Gettisburg, Pa., was brosen open by this ves and \$70 stolen.—The steamship City of Paris, of the same line as the New York, was entered upon the American regisiry at Pailadelphis.—Several workmen were injured by the sudden collapse of a buil ling they were engaged in tearing down in Indianapelis.

George M. Woodford, a wealthy pump minu acturer of New York, whose inventions were largely used in the navy, died at h s home of heart failure. He was seventyfour years of age .- The revenue catter Washington while entering the slip at the barge chics in New York, was run into by Annex No. 4, of the Pennsylvan'a Railroud. The boat struck the cutter amidships and partially sunk her .--- A big combine of tanneries is said to be in progress of formation in New York .- Wm. McCradie, ex-teller of the National Savings Bank of Buffalo, was sentenced to five years in prison for forgery and larceny .--- A lad wreck o curred on the Central Railroad of New Jers y. A mixed coal and freight train parted near White House, and when the front portion stopped the rear crashed into it. E ghteen as were piled in a heap across toth tracks. -J. H. Roberts and Bud Whitemore, living at Barnardeville, N.C., got into an altercation and began shooting. "Big Jim" Whitemore, father of Bud, ran in to help his son and was shot three times, dying ins antly. Roberts died of his wounds. Young Whitemore escaped. --- Major John Wynne, mayor of Lockraven, Pa., died of paralysis, eged seventy-six years. His remains will be taken to Erie for interment.

WORK AND WORKERS.

AFTER a strike lasting two months the coal namers at Centralia, Ills., submitted and returned to work.

FIFTY machinists in the Carnegie's Twentyninth street mills, Pittsburg, struck, refusing

ALL of the Vandalia switchmen on the Peoria Division of the road in Decatur, Ilis., have struck for higher wages. The demand was for \$15 increase for the foreman and 26 cents an hour for the helpers. The demand was refused, and the men quit work.

An agent sent to Buffalo to employ men to take the places of striking Chicago switch tenders was threatened with violence by one of a Committee of Unich Switchmen which went to protest against the agent's proceed-

A FEDERATION of the employees of all the mech n cal departments of the Santa Fe system was formed at Wichita, Kansas. The men say they have no grievances to right, but wish merely to prepare for any future

As a result of recent discharges of con tors on the Chicago Division of the Alton road, the Order of Rai way Conductors has decided to demand of the company the re-instatement of the men, unless "proper cause for dismissal be shown."

In sinking a well at the farm of Morris Bedler, at Winfreed Station, Indiana, a layer of blue clay and slate-like rock was struck at a depth of ten feet. On examina-tion the rock was found to be full of crystallized substance. Samples were subn itted to an expert, who pronounced it chrome iron ore and sliver. The ore contains 60 per cent.

of pure silver.

The double six inch gun tube, sixty-two feet long, finished at the Bethlehem Ordnanca Works, Bethlehem, Pa, was regarded as the most skinful piece of forging work in the histery of modern ordnance. The tube was made out of a four hundred t.n. ingot twenty feet long. It will be sent to Cricago as part of the company's exhibit at the World's Fair.

Some years ago W. R. Burtt purchased a quantity of timber land in St. Louis county, Minesota. Within a year there has been discovered, on a 40-acre tract of this land a d-posit of ore, which runs high to Bessemer and low to phosphorus. The ore is only covered by light earth and it is claimed there are ten million tons in sight. It is not a vein, but a deep bed, so accessible and of such quality that it can be dug out with shovels.

COLUMBIAN POINTS.

A BLOCK of coal weigh ng 3,000 pounds will be one of the exhitits of New Jersey. R. H. Pierce, eactrical engineer, in a statement made, said that the strike among the electricians was virtually at an end.

Norway's fish exhibit is now being installed in the fish and fisheries building. It consists of models of fishing loats, tackle, and other

a special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature accompanied by Sergeant-at-arms Adams, will shortly visit the fair to inspect the intramural and el vated railroad

THE offer of the Columbian Roller Chair Company to furnish free the use of 200 chairs for distinguished guests who will attend the various ceremonies next summer was accepted by the committee on ceremonies. THE representatives of the syndicate Chun

Quan Kee, of Canton, China, wil be in Chicago in a few days, and their exhibit of Chin se lapestrie, fabrics, carvings, metal work, embroide ies, and general art and mecanical ware is on its way here.

The committee on ceremonies at its last meeting decided upon the following special days: Denmark, June 6; France, July 14; Liberia, July 16; Hayti, Aug. 14; Netherlands, Aug. 31; Nicaragu, Sept. 1; Brazil, Sept. 7; Mi higu. Sept. 11; Costa Rica, Sept. 15; Iowa, Sept. 21; and Spain, October 1.

GREAT BRITAIN'S umbrella i dustries will GREAT BRITAIN'S umbrella i dustries will be represented by specimens from the Glasgow manufac ory. Jos ph Wright will send a set of royal brooke umbrellas, consisting of duplicates in gold, ivery, and precious stones, of the Drookes presented to her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, also copies of those supplied the shah of Perlis and other notentates.

GROVER CLEVELAND

PRESIDENT.

Snow and Sun Beat on the Crowds in Washington.

Scenes and Incidents During th Ceremonies.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

With c-remonies simple, but imposingand perhaps the more imposing because so simple-the administration of this great republic has been transferred from the control of the one great polit cal party to the other. In the sight of as many of the citizens of the country as could afford and wished to see the ceremony, the chosen Chief Magistrate of the United States took the oath of office and swore to be true to the trust reposed in bim. Homage, it is true, was paid to him and his idolized wife by the multitude, but the acknowledgement due by him to each individual was likewise recognized when he grasped the hand in fellowship of the e who crowded about reviewing-stand when the exercises there drew to a close.

If the weather on the first day of his term gives any omen of the nature of the administration, Mr. Cleveland is going to have a stormy time. Old inauguration campaiguers admit that they have never seen a worse 4th of March. Snow, wind and slush conspired the carefully arranged plans, but they were, nevertheless, carried out with the exception of the fireworks display at night,



MRS. CLEVELAND.

which was, of necessity, postponed. The retiring and the incoming presidents acted with the greatest courtesy and consideration for each other, and separated good friends after baving met as official acquaintances.

There were cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and for Mr. and Mrs. Steverson. There were cheers, also, for Mr. Harrison, and on every hand the most evident manifestations of admiration for the firm statesman, respect for the pure-minded c tizen an I sympathy for the bereaved husband, who now finally laid down the carva and burdens of the most responsible office in the world and resumed the humble position of a simple citizen. The features of the day were, of course, in order, the induction into office of the vice precident, which took place in the course, in order, the induction into effice of the vice president, which took place in the Senate Chamber, administering of the cath of office to the President; the delivery of the inaugural addres; the parade, and, fin-ally, at night, the inaugural ball. Despite the frightful weather, all of these incidents were successfully done. The au-dience at the Vice President's induction was of course, limited to upon who had tickets.



VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

but it was a very distinguished assembly, but it was a very distinguished a semb y, embracing the ir minent representatives of our government and of foreign powers.

The inaugural address was delivered by President Cleveland, standing bareheaded in a piping wind, which dissipated his words soon after they left his lip. The flerebreezes and drifting snow overhead, and the slush underfoot, had caused a great many, who had been enduring tortures for hours who had been enduring tortures for hours waiting for the event, to leave before I e had b gan bis address, but thousands who coul! barely see him and not hear him at all, wal ed patien ly until the last word was sail

and the ath taken.

Then came the grand parade, the magnificent showing of the military portion waking a manifest impression on the President, who gazed at them admiringly as they passed.

The snow storm subsided towards noon; but the temperature lowered and the north-west wind blew bitterly. The sun made several ineffectual efforts to pierce the clouds

wit only partial success.

The troops arrived at the noon hour and filled up the place reserved for them, while several photographers planted themselves in the box house enclosing the Washington that ue and prepare I to take a picture of the wintry scene.

wintry scene.

The patience of the crowd was at last re-warded, and about 1.30 o'clock the arrival



MRS. STEVENSON.

of Mrs Cleveland, Mrs. Perrine, and other members of the Presidential party be-t kened the early appearance of the Presi-

There were about fifty ladies and gentle-men in the Cleveland party, and they were shown to two rows of chairs reserved for them immediately behind the presidential

At about 1.85 o'clock the doors leading into the rotunds to the central portico of the inaugural stand evung open, and Marshal Dan Ramsdell, of the District of Columbia, and Marshal Wright, of the United States Supreme Court, appeared heading the procession. Ex-Vice President Morton and Chief Justice Fuller, and the justices of the Supreme Court, exce, t Judges Bl tchford, Field and Harlan, came next. Then came the sergernt-al-arms, Valentine, and Senators Teller, McPherson and Ransom, of the committee of arrangements, preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side.

dent Harri on and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side.

Be hind the incoming and outgoing President followed members of the Senate and an unusually large contingent from the diplomatic corps, members of the House of Representatives, governors of states and other efficial persons. The President and President-elect, Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller and the committee of arrangements were shown to the front of the platform, where, within a railed enclosure, had been laid a bright green carpet, upon which had been placed large leather-covered chairs, several tables, a reading desk, and other furnishings, which gave a bright touch to the scene.



HENRY T. THURBER.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the s and, and after a few minu es of delay stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed the same course pur ued by himself eight years ago of delivering his address first and taking his oath afterwards. This was the course pursued by Buchanan and Lincoln.

On the other hand, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison took the oath first and delivered their inaugurals afterwards. A curious compromise between those opposing customs was made by President Harrison's grantfather, who stopped in the

rison's gran father, who stopped in the midd e of his inaugu al and took the oath, and then resumed and finished the reading



TION BALL WAS HELD

Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, Mr. Cleveland removed his silk hat, and with bared head addressed the

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cleveland turned around to the Chief Justice, who was attired in the robes of his oftice, who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Chief Justic Fuller and the other
persons near the President removed their
hats, and with bare heads, listened to the
taking of the oath of office, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Fuler in a cear
voice, Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible.

The oath taking by the President is what
is known as the Constitution 1 oath, and
reads as follows: "I do solemnly swear that
I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the
best of my ability, preserve, protect and de-

best of my ability, preserve, protect and de-fend the Constitution of the United States."

The B.bl: used in the ceremony was given President Cleveland by h s mother forty-one years ago.

Inaugural Address.

Washington, D. C., March 4.-After the administration of the oath President Cleveland, standing where he stood eight years ago, delivered his inaugural address. Before him were several thousand citizens whose red-hot Democracy sand citizens whose red-not Democracy enabled them safely to brave the ele-ments. It was much such a day and such a scene as that of four years ago when President Harrison insisted upon reading his inaugural from the east portico, exposed to the elements as it is, instead of in the comfortable Senate chamber. Mr.

Cleveland accompanied Mr. Harrison to Cleveland accompanied Mr. Harrison to the portico then as Mr. Harrison accompanied Mr. Cleveland now. Mr. Cleveland pronounced his address in a clear, resonant voice and without the slightest nervousness or trepidation. At its conclusion there was general commendation and applause. Mr. Cleveland said:

My fellow-citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude

and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge. I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and comthese witnesses of unreserved and com-plete devotion to the interests and wel-fare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their govern-ment.

while every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free Government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of institious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardinood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupen-

dous achievenents as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can

governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the Government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld, when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of na-

dence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government especial and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters, which con-demned the injustice of maintaining pro-tection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the peoples' servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of Republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It de-grades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitifu calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from the Govern-ment's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place described. self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon government- al favoritism. It stiffes the spirit of true Americanism and stupenes every ennobling strait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically authority support their Government its cheerfully support their Government its functions do not include the support of the people.

acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bountles and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or lan-guishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overlaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and pros-titutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled

in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private
station to regard frugality and economy
as virtues which we may safely outgrow.
The toleration of this idea results in the
waste of public money is a crime against
chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life
of our countrymen.

of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a srime against the citizen and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national

character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expendi-tures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a con-tented and strong support of free institutions.

mode of the misappropriation of One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and compefency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our moralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods. methods.

The existence of immense aggregations

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to distroy; nor should the people to be served. stroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usulose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and constrained by Federal power, the general Government should relieve our citizens from their influence and exactions.

zens from their influence and exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our Government rests, positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manilness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians beated within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we can not escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting, and inlead them through the paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting, and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the fiation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and Shieled from every influence or temptation that retards their educations.

advancement.

The people of the United States have de-The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devoit themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mis sion is not punishment, but the rectifica-

wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mis sion is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we must insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have bilinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment, may so plain that its denial would seem to in-dicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perver-sions of the taxing powers, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an abject dependence upon Governmental favor, we strive to stimu-late those elements of American charac-ter which support the hope of American achievement. Anxiety for the redempachievement. Anxiety for the redemp-tion of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and dis-interested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the con-summation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and

the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, not only impressibly defines the great responsibility I assume but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loy-ally protecting every grant of Federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will re present the people in their legislative I find also much comfort in remember-

ing that my countrymen are just and in the assurance that they will not con-demn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Suprem

Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and roverently seek His pow-erful aid.

A GREAT BATTLE-SHIP.

Launching and Christening of the Indiana at Philadelphia.

The great battle ship Indiana was successfully launched at the ship-yard of the Wm. Cramp & Sons Company, Philadelphia, in the presence of thousands of people, among them the President of the United States the Sectary of the Navy and other members of the cabinet and quite a large delegation of Congressmen and others, who arrived from Washington on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The guests stood on the platform for three

quarters of an hour while workmen knocked away and sawed the supports from under the battle-ship. Hydraulic jacks were in readiness at the bow for use should the ship stic: but these were not needed, at 12.45 P. M., the vessel glided slowly down the way. She settled beautifully in the water, and reached midstream before the anchors were last. In a short time she was moored to the

reached midstream before the anchors whe sast. In a short time she was mored to the wharves, where are also the partially completed cruisers New York and Columbia. Miss Jessie Miller, the twenty-one-year-old daughter of Attorney-General Miller, gracefully performed the act of christening.

The Indiana is 348 feet long on the waterline and is 63 feet 3 nches beam. Her displacement is 10,400 tons, but with a full supply of coal and stores on board she will draw it fee and d splace 11,600 tons of water.

The armor will be as nearly impervious to shot as it can be made. The water-line armor beit will be of 18-inch nickel, steel and will extend 196 feet slong each side amidships. At the ends of the armor belt is an armored bulkhed athwartships, which is to be four-teen inches thick and above that and the water line is to be a casement belt five inches thick.

Above the athwartship belt will be two redoubts, one at each end, forming the basis of the revolving turrets. These redoubts will be 34 feet 6 inches outside diameter and 12 feet high. Over the armor belt and over the bow and stern will be a flat-prot cted deck plated with two-luch stee!.

The armament of the Indiana will be as follows: Four 13 inch guns, forty feet long, mounted in pairs in the two main turrets; eight 8-inch guns, mounted in pairs in the

mounted in pairs in the two main turrers; eight 8-inch guns, mounted in pairs in the four turrets at the corners of the casemate, tour 6-inch guns, mounted in broad side; with splinter bulkheads back of them, twenty six-pounders and rapid-firing guns; eight one-pounders and gatling guns and six torneds tules.

CRUSHED IN THEIR BEDS.

Eight Persons Killed Ey Falling Walls in Chicago.

A Burned-out Building Collapses and Destroys two Buildings.

A despatch from Chicago, Ill, says: Weakened by heavy rains and snows, the wails of the burned-out building formerly occupied by John York, dry goods dealer, gave way b. fore a high wind-at 1:80 o'clock in the morning, and eight persons were crushed to death and four others seriously injured.

Tie York building was gutted by fire last

winter. The ice covering the walls aided in bolling them togeth r. It was feared that a change of temperature would weaven the walls by thawing the ice, and these fears were realized. The two Louses were destroyel were the saloon of John Smith, at 761 Hal-tead street, and the jewelry store of A. Kunz. at 768 Halstead street. Both were frame structures and both were compled on the second stories by the families of the owners of the places of busines below. That all in the buildings were not killed seems almost a miracle, but, while three were taken out alive, one of the miracle were taken out alive, one of the saloon-ketper—can sea cely survive. The other two to escape were fred Kunz, son of the jewe er, as diventy-one years and a little girl. He, with his bed, was carried through the floor to the basement. A door was thrown across the bid and supported against the wall served to guard the occupant of the bed from injury by the falling decris. Young Kunz was rescued, but slightly injured.

The work of rescuing the imprisoned people, aside from the great danger to the liremen, was attended with much difficulty. It was unknown in what portion of the buildings the missing familes had been slieping, and the firemen, who were on the spot almost be one the soun tof the crash had died away, were without any guide in their work the second stories by the families of the

and the firemen, who were on the spot almost be ore the sount of the crash had died away, were without any guide in their work save their own instinct.

Disregarding the smoke and the licking tongues of flame that appeared here and there amid the debris, they dug along the base of the York wall at a point which appeared to be about the center of Kunz's jewelry store. Their search was flually rewarded by a shout from beneath the bricks and broken timbers. They dug steadily on, but could not locate the voice. At last, however, came the cry, "Here I am," and, at the same instant, a hand was thrust through to the oten air. It was the hand of young Kunz. His rescue was then but a matter of a few minutes. After being rescued he told the firemen where his father and mother had been sleeping, and he was then removed to the county hospital. Two hundred men were put to work on the ruin, and by evening all the bodies had teen recovered.

Coroner McHale issued an order that the bodies as fast as recovered should be taken to the city morgue, to await the action of a coroner's jury.

"I shall secure the best jury I can find in

coroner's jury.

"I shall secure the best jury I can find in the city," said the coroner, "and I will make a thorough investigation. I have already learned that there is a direct responsibility for this matter, and I propose to fix it upon the right party."

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

52ND DAY .- In the Senate the Agricultural Appropriation bili was placed on the calendar. The lens on Appropriation bill was passed after discussion, and the conference report on the Military Academy bill was adopted. A conference was ordered on the Sundry Civil till. Eulogies were de-live ed on the late Schath Kenna, of West Virginia, and the usual resolutions passed. 53RD DAY .- In the Senate Mr. Chandler

osh DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Iudian Affairs to investigate the facts in reference to the \$67,500 pail attorneys under contract, said to have been wrongly obtained with the Cheyenne and Ara, shoe Ind ans for the sale of the r lands in Oklahoma and the Cherokee Outlet. The Naval Appropriation bil, with an amendment for an appr view, was passed. appropriation for the naval re-

ment for an appropriation for the havants

view, was passed.

54TH DAY.—The Postoffice Appropriation
bill came before the Senate, and was discussed to some extent on the question as to
the route of the Southern fast mail. That
qu stion was not disposed of when the conference report on the Sunity Civil Appropriation: ill was presented. The report led
to a long financial discussion on the Sherman bond amendment, the result being,
however, that the amendment was receded
from by the Senate. Outside of those two
ap ropristion bills, the Senate had before it,
in the morning hour, the McGarrahan ill,
which went over, however, without action,
and the Hudson River Bridge bill, which
was taken up by a vote of 26 to 24, but disappeared immediately when the conference
report was taken up, a result which rankled
in the mind of Mr. Hill and led that Senator
to upbraid Mr. Allison for his share in the to upbreid Mr. Allison for his share in the legislative struggle.

legislative struggle.

55TH DAY.—In the S nate the consideration of the Postoffile Appropriation bill was completed, the paragraph in relation to the fast mail being modified so as to 1 ave the whole quest on to the discretion of the Postmaster General. The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered. It contained an amendment appropriating eight an 1 a half midion dollars to pay the Chero e.s for the land ceded by them in the Indian Territory, lying between Oklahoma and Kaussas. The amendment provoked some discussion, but was eventually agreed to. Then the Deficiency Lill (the last of the appropriation bills) was acted upon. Both the McGarrahan and the New York Bridge bills were crowded out by the appropriation bill.

54TH DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bili was passed. The revolution to suspend the rules and non-concer in the Senate amendments to the Sundry (ivil bill was passed and conferees were appointed. The Car-ccupler bill was passed under suspension. The conference report on the Military Appropriation bill was agreed to. The conference report on the bill for District of Columbia highways was adopted.

55TH DAY.—In the House the conference

55TH DAY.—In the House the conference report on the diplomatic and co sular ap-propriation bill was agreed to. The Alabama contested e ection case was considered and decided in favor of Turpin, the sitting member. The bill exempting pig tin from duty was passed.

56TH DAY.—The time of the House was 56TH DAY.—The time of the House was consumed principally in considering a motion made by Mr. Hatch to suspend the rules and pass the Anti-option bill. The debate was limited to half an hour, and, as the time was doled out in two or three minute portions, there was no opportunity to discuss the measure as it deserved to be discussed. Mr. Hatch made the longest speech, and that did not exceed eight minutes. He then, stating that he had done his best to promote the interests of the farmers, left the subject stating that he had done his best to promote the interests of the farmers, left the subject to the House, and the House decided, by a vote of 172 to 124, not to agree to Mr. Hatch's motion—a two-thirds vote being necessary under a suspension of the rules. Some unimportant business was transacted and the House adjourned House adjourned.

57TH DAY .- In the House the bill preserio-57TH DAY.—In the House the bill prescriping the number of district attorneys and marshals in Alabama was passed over the President's veto. Senate amendments to the Pestoffice Appropriation bill and Sundry Civil A; propriation bill was non-e nearred in, and both were sent to the conference. Eilogies were delivered upon Senators Kenna and Hearst, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

The Latest News Gleaned From Various

Parts of the State. THE cottage owners at Colonial Beach in Westmoreland county, want the town made a "dry" one, and petitions requesting the town council to pass an ordinance losing all liquor shops on the first of May next, are being circulated and receiving numerous

signatures. THE old family mansion of the Cabells of Virginia, located at War inster. Ne son county, and known as Literty Hall, was to-

tally destroyed by fire. Five prisoners charged with felony escaped from the jail of Pulaski coun y, at Newbern, and at last accounts had not been recaptured.

Sheep of the value of over \$2,00) were

killed by dogs in King George county last year. Many farmers have abandoned sheep raising altogether, whi e many large flocks of sheep have been reduced to less than half a dozen

THE Methodist ministers of Norfolk have determined to take action looking to a more stringent enforcement of the laws in that

HENRY BODY, general manager of the Pine Creek Coal Company, was badly injured by a blast going off in the mines. Mr. Body was too near it, and when the explosion took place his arms and eyes and face were badly burned. He was taken to his home in Roanoke, where the proper surgical

attention was rendered. ENGINEER C. A. E. BURGWYN has made an interesting report to Governor McKinney as to the condition of the Lee monument. He explains the cause of the discolorations, but thinks they do not mar the beauty of the statue or pedestal.

THE congregation of Union Station Meth. odist Chuch, Richmond, are preparing to erect a new house of worship to cost about \$30,000. It will be built on the site of the present building.

FLEMING WEIGHT, a successful farmer, died at his home, on Catawba, Roanoke county. THE corporation fish wharf in Alexandria

has been rented for one year to Capt. J. H. Beach for \$545. This is the lowest price the wharf ever brought. The price paid for it last year was \$570, and before the war it frequently rented for several thousand dollars-in 1853, it is said, for five thousand

dollars. A SPECIAL committee of the Roanoke council is to be appointed to confer and consider matters in relation to the proposed subscription by the city of \$100,000 to the Roanoke, Fincastle and Clifton Forge Rail-

SAMUEL S. LUTZ, of Loudoun county, sold last week three home-raised steers which weighed 1,970, 1,840 and 1,780 pounds respectively. They brought six cents per

HENRY M. BOWYER, one of the most prom-

inent citizens of Botetourt county, died as his home, Greenfield, near Amsterdam, aged ninety-two years. MISS CARRIE GOODWIN, daughter of Geo. W. Goodwin, of Albermarle county, was twelve years old on the 28rd of December

and weighs 192 pounds. DONALD MCCUE, son of the late Judge John H. McCue, of Staunton, dropped dead in New Orleans. He resided in St. Louis and was traveling for a St. Louis wholesale

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

WM. B. CURTIS, aged 55 years, President of the New England Mining Company, was killed by an explosion of dynamite in a shed at Monroe, Conu.

Samuel Brows, his son, Sidney, aged 17, and George Brown, miners, were kined by falling from a cage in the Tom Corwin coal mine, at Coalton, Ohio. The severest storm of the season was reported in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Neuraska and Dakota. Railroad traval was stopped in all directions by the snow.

By a freight wreck on the Passumpsic

Railroa I, near St. Johnsbury Centre, Vermont. Fred Clark and Charles Wese, engin ers, and Fred. Green, fileman, were killed. CHIEF Engineer John Anderson and Store* keepers John Smith and John McKay wers seriously scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe on the steamship State of Nebraska at New York.

THE smoking car on the train of the Louis-ville and Nashvile Railroad caught fire from a can of gasoline, near Paris, Ken-tuc.y, and several of the passengers were badly burned.

A FREIGHT wreck occurred on the Consolidated Road in a cut near New Haver, Conn., and a through Shore Line express dashed into the wreck. Charles Bedell, fireways of the latter train was not hely fataly man of the latter train was probably fatally

An Eris vestibule train was wrecked new Vandalia, New York, the Fullman, dining and sleeping cars running off the track and plunging down a 23-root enbankment. Ten persons were severely injured, but none, it is believed, fatally. A PASSENGER train collide 1 with a A PASSENGER train collide I with a side-track of freight train on the Long Bridge across the Potomac, at Washington. Both engines were wrecked. Engineer Simpson, of the freight, was tilled, and Enginee. Mullowney and Fireman Kormick, of the passenger train, was severely injured. The telegraph opererator at the bridge was ar-rested for failure to close the switch.

FEET AND HANDS CUT OFF.

A Remarkable Quadruple Operation in a Pittsburg Hospital.

There was a quadruple surgical operation performed in the South Side Hospital that attracted great attention in the medical fraternity, and is by the members considered remarkable. There was an attendance of about fifty physicians from all parts of the State. The operation was conducted under the direction of the full hospital staff of twenty-eight doctors, with Dr. C. C. Hersman in the lead.

During the early part of the Winter Sam During the early part of the Winter Samuel Price, a railroader, while walking near McKeesport, was benumbed by the cold and lay out all night. When he was rescued its was found that his feet and hands were frozen. He was taken to the hospital, but no attention could obviate amputation. Gangrene and mortification set in and Price was in danger of dying from blood poisone interest.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon he was placed under the influence of ether and the opera-tion begun. In forty-five minutes to a sec-ond, it was over and Price was minus he feet and hands. The hands were taken off b-tween the wrists and elbows and the feet at about three inches above the ankle. Price when he regained consciousness, was in a re-markably bright condition, with a pulse space, rly normal that it astonished the doctors. They are confident he will fully recover.